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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/676,402	09/29/2000	Douglas Allan Davies	12755-052800US	1935

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Blake Cassels & Graydon LLP  
ATTN Alfred A Macchione  
PO Box 25 Commerce Court West  
199 Bay Street Suite 2800  
Toronto,  
CANADA

EXAMINER

EWART, JAMES D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/676,402	DAVIES, DOUGLAS ALLAN
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	James D Ewart	2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
  - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

***Response to Arguments***

1. Objection to claim 3 is withdrawn.
2. The objection to the specification is withdrawn.
3. The applicant's arguments regarding prior art rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), filed September 17, 2003, have been fully considered by the Examiner, but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to "**fixed subscriber communication site**" have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7, 9,10,14,15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,456,652) in view of Taylor et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,859,933) in view of McGill (U.S. Patent No. 6,285,339) and further in view of van der Vorm et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,787,350).

Referring to claim 1, Kim et al teaches a signal testing system for evaluating a communication site wherein wireless communication signals are transmitted between a base

station and said communication site, said signal testing system comprising: an antenna located at said communication site for communicating said wireless communication signals between said base station and said communication site (Column 2, Lines 3-5) and a communication unit to measure characteristics of said wireless communication signals (Figure 1; 28 and Column 2, Lines 3-8 and Column 3, Lines 4-12), but does not teach an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements. Taylor et al teaches an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations (Column 6, Line 66 to Column 7, Line 1 and Column 10, lines 27-28) and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements (Column 7, Lines 4-8 and 21-23). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teaching of Taylor et al of using an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements to vary the site conditions (Column 19, Line 20). Kim et al and Taylor et al teach

the limitations of claim 1, but do not teach a plurality of tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations. McGill teaches a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations (Column 1, Line 66 to Column 2, Line 4 and Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al and Taylor et al with the art of McGill of a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations to position a load in a desired angular orientation (Column 2, Line 48-49). Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill teach the limitations of claim 1, but do not teach evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site. van der Vorm et al. teaches evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site (Column 3, Lines 37-52). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill with the teaching of van der Vorm et al. evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site to determine base station locations in an area which is subdivided into subareas using a method that is less labor intensive (Column 1, Lines 7-9, 26-28).

Referring to claim 2, Kim et al further teaches wherein said testing system receives wireless communication signals sent downstream from said base station to said testing system (Figure 1), said antenna receives said wireless communication signals (Figure 1) and communication unit receives said wireless communication signals from said antenna (Figure 1) and measures characteristics of said wireless communication signals (Column 2, Lines 3-8).

Referring to claim 3, Kim et al further teaches wherein said testing system transmits wireless communication signals sent upstream to said base station from said testing system (Column 2, Lines 3-14 and Figure 1), said communication unit generates said wireless communication signals (Column 2, Lines 3-14 and Figure 1), said antenna transmits said wireless communication signals to said base station (Column 2, Lines 3-14 and Figure 1) and said communication unit measures characteristics of said wireless communication signals (Column 2, Lines 3-8).

Referring to claim 4, Kim et al further teaches wherein said communication unit comprises a signal measurement device to measure characteristics of said wireless communication signals communicated with said base station (Column 2, Lines 3-8); and a modem to process said wireless communication signals communicated with said base station (Figure 1).

Referring to claim 5, Kim et al teaches measuring the said wireless communication signals but does not teach wherein said signal measurement device is a signal analyzer integrating power signals around frequencies associated with said wireless communication signals. Taylor et.al.further teaches wherein said signal measurement device is a signal analyzer integrating power signals around frequencies associated with said wireless communication signals (Column 6, Lines 64-66). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teaching of Taylor et al wherein said signal measurement device is a signal analyzer integrating

power signals around frequencies associated with said wireless communication signals to measure signals at various spectral locations (Column 2, lines 44-46).

Referring to claim 6, Kim et al further teaches wherein said modem is a network interface unit (Figure 1 and Column 2, Lines 3-8). A modem is required to interface with a cellular network.

Referring to claim 7, Taylor et al further teaches wherein said communication unit further comprises a coupler connected to said antenna to direct said wireless communication signals and wherein said signal measurement device is connected to said coupler and said modem is connected to said coupler (Figures 9 and 10). It's obvious that Kim et al must provide a coupling between antenna, modem and test device as well.

Referring to claim 9, Kim et al further teaches wherein said testing system receives wireless communication signals sent downstream from said base station to said testing system (Figure 1), said antenna receives said wireless communication signals (Figure 1), said wireless communication signals are provided to said modem (Figure 1) and measuring the characteristics of said wireless communication signals (Column 2, lines 3-8), but does not teach using a signal analyzer unit. Taylor et al teaches using a signal analyzer unit (Column 6, Lines 64-66). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the art of Taylor et al of using a signal analyzer unit to measure signals at various spectral locations (Column 2, lines 44-46).

Referring to claim 10, McGill further teaches a controller to orient said mount in one of said plurality of pan orientations and one of said plurality of tilt orientations (Column 2, Lines 22-25).

Referring to claim 14, Kim et al teaches a method of evaluating a communication site wherein wireless communication signals are communicated between a wireless testing system and a base station, said wireless testing system comprising an antenna positionable at said communication site for communicating said wireless communication signals with said base station (Column 2, Lines 3-5) and a communication unit to measure characteristics of said wireless communication signals (Figure 1; 28 and Column 2, Lines 3-8 and Column 3, Lines 4-12), but does not teach integrating power signals of said wireless communication signals across a frequency band associated with said wireless communication signal and an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements. Taylor et al teaches integrating power signals of said wireless communication signals across a frequency band associated with said wireless communication signals (Column 6, Lines 64-66) and an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations (Column 6, Line 66 to Column 7, Line 1 and Column 10, lines 27-28) and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said

antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements (Column 7, Lines 4-8 and 21-23). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teaching of Taylor et al of integrating power signals of said wireless communication signals across a frequency band associated with said wireless communication signals and using an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements to vary the site conditions (Column 19, Line 20). Kim et al and Taylor et al teach the limitations of claim 14, but do not teach a plurality of tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations. McGill teaches a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations (Column 1, Line 66 to Column 2, Line 4 and Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al and Taylor et al with the art of McGill of a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations to position a load in a desired angular orientation (Column 2, Line 48-49). Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill teach the limitations of claim 14, but do not teach evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site. van der Vorm et al. teaches evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site (Column 3, Lines 37-52). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill with the teaching of van

der Vorm et al. evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site to determine base station locations in an area which is subdivided into subareas using a method that is less labor intensive (Column 1, Lines 7-9, 26-28).

Referring to claim 15, Kim et al further teaches variably attenuating said wireless communication signals before evaluating said characteristics of said wireless communication signals to simulate ambient atmospheric and meteorological conditions around said wireless testing system (Figure 1, 14).

Referring to claim 17, Kim et al further teaches evaluating said characteristics of said wireless communication signals received by said wireless testing system from said base station (Column 2, Lines 3-8).

5. Claims 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al, Taylor et al, McGill and further in view of DeJaco et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,784,406).

Referring to claims 8 and 16, Kim et al further teaches wherein said modem generates wireless communication signals, wireless communication signals are provided to said antenna, said antenna transmits wireless communication signals and Taylor et al teaches a signal analyzer measures characteristics of said wireless communication signals, but they do not teach transmitting said wireless communication signals back to said base station. DeJaco et al teaches transmitting said wireless communication signals back to said base station (Figure 1). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

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the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al, McGill with the art of DeJaco et al of transmitting said wireless communication signals back to said base station to quantitatively evaluate the quality of communication channels (Column 3, Lines 65-67).

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al, Taylor et al, and McGill and further in view of Jackson (U.S. Patent No. 6,188,372)

Referring to claim 11, Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill teach the limitations of claim 11, but do not teach a bracket attached to said antenna, said bracket allowing the positioning of said antenna at a plurality of angles along a plane to change a polarity of said wireless communication signals. Jackson et al teaches a bracket attached to said antenna, said bracket allowing the positioning of said antenna at a plurality of angles along a plane to change a polarity of said wireless communication signals (Column 1, Lines 11-14 and Column 2, Lines 38-45). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teaching of Jackson et al of using a bracket attached to said antenna, said bracket allowing the positioning of said antenna at a plurality of angles along a plane to change a polarity of said wireless communication signals to provide the proper polarity plate without requiring the attachment of additional reference hardware (Column 2, Lines 30-31).

7. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al, Taylor et al, and McGill and further in view of Kim et al.

Referring to claims 12 and 13, Kim et al teaches said communication unit measuring said wireless communication signals, but does not teach said communication unit includes an attenuator in to selectively attenuate said wireless communication signals to produce attenuated signals simulating attenuating effects of ambient atmospheric and meteorological conditions around said communication site. Kim et al teaches base station includes an attenuator in to selectively attenuate said wireless communication signals to produce attenuated signals simulating attenuating effects of ambient atmospheric and meteorological conditions around said communication site (Figure 1, 22). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teachings of Kim et al of using an attenuator in to selectively attenuate said wireless communication signals to produce attenuated signals simulating attenuating effects of ambient atmospheric and meteorological conditions around said communication site to simulate environmental noise conditions (Column 2, Lines 51-52).

8. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al, Taylor et al, and McGill in view of Heuer (U.S. Patent No. 5,663,968) in further view of Kim et al. and in view of van der Vorm et al.

Referring to claim 18, Kim et al teaches a method of evaluating a communication site of a wireless communication system using a wireless testing system, said wireless testing system comprising an antenna positionable at said site for communicating said wireless communication signals with said base station, a signal measuring device associated with said antenna and evaluating characteristics of said wireless communication signals transmitted by said base station

and received by said signal measuring device; calculating ambient atmospheric and meteorological conditions corresponding to said amount of attenuation based on the distance between said antenna and said base station (Column 2, Lines 49-60 and Column 4, Lines 52-57); and comparing said calculations of said atmospheric and meteorological conditions to a predetermined threshold level required to maintain a level of service required for communications with said base station when said atmospheric and meteorological conditions exist wherein, if said level of attenuation exceeds said threshold level, said antenna placement at said communication site is acceptable (Column 5, Lines 1-10), but does not teach an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements. Taylor et al teaches an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of pan orientations (Column 6, Line 66 to Column 7, Line 1 and Column 10, lines 27-28) and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements (Column 7, Lines 4-8 and 21-23). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al with the teaching of Taylor et al of using an adjustable mount associated with said antenna for orienting said antenna in a plurality of pan orientations, wherein said adjustable mount is fixed in a set pan orientation of said plurality of

pan orientations and an adjustable boom associated with said adjustable mount for positioning said antenna at a plurality of heights and said adjustable boom is fixed at one of said plurality of heights when making measurements to vary the site conditions (Column 19, Line 20). Kim et al and Taylor et al teach the limitations of claim 1, but do not teach a plurality of tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations. McGill teaches a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations (Column 1, Line 66 to Column 2, Line 4 and Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al and Taylor et al with the art of McGill of a plurality of antenna tilt orientations; and a set tilt orientation of said plurality of tilt orientations to position a load in a desired angular orientation (Column 2, Line 48-49). Kim et al, Taylor et al, and McGill teach the limitations of claim 18, but do not teach attenuating said wireless communication signals until said signal measuring device no longer receives said wireless communication signals. Heuer teaches attenuating said wireless communication signals until said signal measuring device no longer receives said wireless communication signals (Column 2, Lines 15-21). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al, and McGill with the teaching of Heuer of attenuating said wireless communication signals until said signal measuring device no longer receives said wireless communication signals to determine a threshold setting corresponding to a failure level (Column 2, Lines 42-45). Kim et al, Taylor et al, McGill and Heuer teach the limitations of claim 18, but do not teach attenuation occurs at said communication site. Kim et al teaches attenuation occurs at said communication site / base station (Figure 1, 22). Therefore, at the time the invention was

made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al, McGill and Heuer with the teachings of Kim et al of using an attenuator at the communication site to simulate environmental noise conditions (Column 2, Lines 51-52). Kim et al, Taylor et al McGill and Heuer teach the limitations of claim 18, but do not teach evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site. van der Vorm et al. teaches evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site (Column 3, Lines 37-52). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the art of Kim et al, Taylor et al and McGill with the teaching of van der Vorm et al. evaluating a location for a fixed subscriber site to determine base station locations in an area which is subdivided into subareas using a method that is less labor intensive (Column 1, Lines 7-9, 26-28).

### *Conclusion*

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Collman U S. Patent No. 6,085,095 discloses method for determining the spatial distribution of the traffic volume within a mobile radio communications network.

Hagstrom et al U.S. Patent No. 5,613,217 discloses transceiver site selection a cellular communication system.

Hellstern U.S. Patent No. 6,167,272 discloses test transmitter method and computer for testing a cellular mobile radio network.

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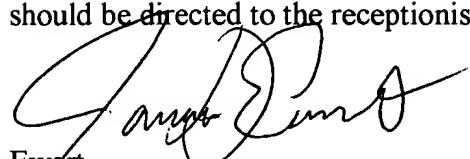
10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James D Ewart whose telephone number is (703) 305-4826. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7am - 4pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (703)308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)305-9508 for regular communications and (703)305-9508 for

After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

  
Ewart  
October 6, 2003

  
WILLIAM TROST  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600